Recurrent Graph Convolutional Network can learn the graph topologies across consecutive frames.

Recurrent Graph Convolutional Networks for Skeleton-based Action Recognitions

INTRO

- The skeleton can be represented by a graph, which each node represents one joint, and human actions can be viewed as spatiotemporal graphs.
- There is no natural connection between the two hands, but the interaction between them plays an important role.

METHODS

- **1.** Dot Product: $E(X_t) = X_t^T X_t$,
- **2.** Gaussian: $E(X_t) = e^{X_t^T X_t}$,
- 3. Embedded Gaussian: $E(X_t) = e^{\theta(X_t)^T \phi(X_t)},$
- 4. Latent connection: $L_k^t = LSTM(E(W_k f_{in}^t), L_k^{t-1})$,
- 5. Spatial graph convolution: $f_{out} = \sum_{k}^{K_{v}} W_{k} f_{in} (A_{k} + L_{k}^{t}).$

RESULTS

- We choose the "Dot Product" as the embedding function, since it needs the least computational cost and parameter size.
- Proposed R-GCN achieves state-of-the-art performances on the NTU RGB+D and Kinetics-Skeleton datasets, and outperforms 2s-AGCN in both cases.

DISCUSSION

 Employ LSTM for evolution of the graph topologies to learn interactions of different subsets of joints.



Guangming Zhu, Lu Yang, Liang Zhang, Peiyi Shen and Juan Song







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